

THE COAHOMA TROUBLE.

STATEMENT OF A COLORED  
CITIZEN OF THE COUNTY.

Interview with Lewis Thomas,  
Colored.

(Memphis Appeal.)

An Appeal reporter met with Lewis Thomas, a colored planter, who lives about a mile back from Friar's Point, who came up on the Quickstep yesterday morning to purchase supplies and implements for his farm. Lewis Thomas is an intelligent colored man, who, by hard labor and close attention to his business, has acquired, honest and industry, a splendid farm of over four hundred acres in Coahoma county. He has one hundred and twenty-five acres under cultivation this year, of which about eighty acres are in cotton. He is all in sympathy with the colored element.

THE DISTURBANCES OF THE PEACE

and good order of the county, he says, is very positive in the opinion that if the colored people would let politics alone, and go along and attend to the cultivation of their farms, or take advantage of the great demand for laborers now prevailing, the whole country would be better off. He states that the prime cause of the trouble in Coahoma county is the present sheriff, John Brown, who, he is charged with

ALL MANNER OF CORRUPTION,

and has at his beck and call a host of bad men, who are ready to do his bidding at Saturday, during the day, Brown called his crowd together in what he termed a convention of the Republican party, at which he (Brown) was nominated for re-election to the office of sheriff. Another bad man named Harrison, also named, was nominated for circuit and county clerk. Now, this man Smith, originally from Ohio, but recently from Oliver county has already three offices. He emigrated from Bolivar county during the winter, into Coahoma county, where he was elected to the position of Sheriff, a unexpected term, after which he was named into the position of Superintendent of Education. Mit. Alcorn, son of the governor, and

THE ONLY WHITE MAN

at the ticket, was also nominated at this convention, for county treasurer. All the balance of the favored of this nominating machine were colored followers. Following the result of the election, the action of the Brownes, and the manner of its accomplishment created the greatest dissatisfaction and confusion, to the extent that at night a convention was held and held in the court-house, at which the taxpayers and solid citizens of the county were in attendance. This was held and considered

THE REGULAR CONVENTION

of the conservative voters of the county. The delegates, a prominent citizen whose name was not named, and intelligence is second to none in Coahoma county, was called to the chair, and James Flagg, an intelligent colored man, appointed secretary. The convention decided on the nomination of a ticket, consisting of the following: For sheriff, Judge Harrison P. Reid; for circuit clerk, Julius Flagg, colored; for chance clerk, George Alcorn. The latter two offices were consolidated into one by the writers, to which Mr. Smith, as above mentioned, was nominated. After the vote was taken, the convention was addressed by Judge Harrison P. Reid, the nominee for Sheriff, and ex-Governor Alcorn, during which the latter denounced the action of the Brownes in the worst terms, and proclaimed it as a rebellion against the law, and the nominee of the Radical party for re-election, and already defrauded the county out of FORTY-SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS.

and in many other respects had proven unworthy the trust of the people; that they were not only hundreds of dollars worth of tax receipts held by the true representation in the convention had nominated him for re-election. These were remarks of ex-Governor Alcorn, who, during the convention, during which Chairman Rucke abruptly adjourned the convention, whereupon Sheriff Brown, who was present and leader in the confusion, mounted a prominent position and called a meeting, to be held Monday night, when he would take occasion to prove that

EX-GOV. ALCORN HAD LIED.

As far as our informant knew, no disturbance had occurred Saturday night, but feeling ran high, and as the matter was discussed the chasm between the contending elements grew wider, and it was thought that serious trouble might arise before the meeting of Monday night transpired. Lewis Thomas placed no confidence in the wild rumors afloat, and early morning, but could not say whether or not the matter had been settled by Friar's Point on the Quickstep before the meeting came off. Our informant related the distressing fact that the cotton-pickers are actually fleeing the country on account of

THE THREATS

made by the leaders in these discussions, and it is almost impossible to get men to work. Our informant states that if the Mississippi river had deluged the entire country, and swept from the face of the earth the entire crops of the Mississippi valley, the confusion, disorder and damage to the material interests of the country could not have been much greater than is being wrought about by these political disturbances. He states that there is a large number of industrious

HARD WORKING COLORED MEN

who, like himself, have accumulated a little money and a home, and who are trying to make of themselves and families useful citizens; that they appreciate the fact that the black and white people are almost indispensable to each other in this country, and that if left alone they can get along smoothly and prosper, and by united effort can restore this patriotic country to its former status and financial standing. But, on the other hand, there are numbers of them without a habitation, who are continually wandering from place to place, ready to take a hand in anything calculated to

PLAY GRAB

at whatever comes in sight, and they must always make for the offices. He is in favor of ridding the country of these disturbers, so that the quietly-disposed party pursue their avocations of industry in peace. He was pretty severe on some schoolteachers who have essayed to lead the colored mind by instilling into them more of politics than of common sense, which always is made use of in the campaign, and by which the colored teacher is almost always promoted to some position where there is

MORE MONEY THAN LABOR,

and by which they are enabled to fill their pockets with the hard earnings of the toilers of the soil, and then his away to other and more salubrious climes. Our informant went on to say that in about this vein for some length, which leads to the conclusion that the colored people have been greatly imposed upon by the fanatical school-teacher. He returned to Friar's Point yesterday evening by the Quickstep, saying, as he parted with us, that he would be in Memphis on business, which he had transacted satisfactorily, and now he was

GOING TO RETURN HOME

where he would pursue his business according to his own notion of how it should be done, and hoped, for the good of all concerned, that no one would attempt to get in his way. He believes that the next election in Mississippi will result in a glorious victory to the Conservatives, and himself will be a strong supporter of Judge Reid for Sheriff of Coahoma county.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

SINGLETON AND NILES.

SALLIS, Oct. 9th, 1875.

EDS CLARION—Thinking your readers and friends of our cause might be pleased to hear somewhat concerning the first encounter between the old war horse, O. R. Singleton, and his present competitor, Hon. Jason Niles, which occurred here yesterday, I will report briefly. Col. Singleton might have said, after the discussion yesterday evening, "veni, vidi, vici," for surely the Judge felt worsted, and realized that he was carrying too much dead weight, and labored under that consciousness of the great wrong he had sought to do his State and the South by his votes for the Force Bill, and in the State Convention of 1868, together with his inability to clear his skirts of the odium attaching to his party, on account of profligate expenditure of public money and enormous taxation, all of which were held up by Col. S. in such bold and glowing style that our sympathy went in rise for the "prisoner at the bar," guilty though we knew him to be of the fearful charges.

Those who remember Col. Singleton, his eloquence in days gone by when equal footing met, are forcibly reminded of those spirited jurists which attracted always the intelligence and beauty of the land.

The effect of this first encounter between the two candidates for Congress was most beneficial to our cause in this section, in convincing the doubtful and rousing up the lukewarm to proper action. Several negroes listened to the debate with marked attention, and afterwards expressed themselves satisfied that Col. Singleton had told the truth. Judge Niles was so badly pressed by the overwhelming and unanswerable charges of his opponent, that he was driven to the pitiable plea of the bloody shirt and Southern patent outrages, reading reports of such from Northern papers, and charging the Democratic party as being always and persistently revolutionary in character; a fomentor of strikes, &c., and referring for proof to the whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania, the nullification in South Carolina, Dorra's rebellion in Rhode Island, and worst of all to the late rebellion. He very conveniently forgot the little "secession" convention at Hartford during the war of 1812—thus reminding us that "those who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones." Judge Niles said one thing very creditable to him and unusual for one of his party, to-wit, that those men who go through the country and tell the negro that any party wishes to remand them to slavery again, is either a fool or has a wicked object to accomplish. He did not say this word exactly, but said what was their exact import.

Col. Singleton is doing his duty faithfully, and if any true man who desires the restoration of peace, prosperity and economy to our State and country will do his part as well, there will be no doubt as to the result, and the Ides of November will find our State in the hands of honest and competent men.

Yours hopefully,  
R.

Discussion at Kosciusko between Singleton and Niles—The Radical Champion Badly Worst.

KOSCIUSKO, MISS., Oct. 11, 1875.

DEAR CLARION—Atlanta is enthused. Saturday last is a day never to be forgotten by the people of Atlanta. The contest between our candidate for Congress, met Niles in joint discussion, in Kosciusko, before a large crowd, and completely annihilated him. Niles was reminded of what the people of this locality had done for him; how he had been warmed into a successful financial life, and how he had gone back upon the very people who had made him; and how he had pronounced a libel and slander in voting for the Force bill. When Singleton got through speaking, and Niles tried to reply, he was reminded of the faithful schoolboy, who was forced to declaim by his teacher. On the conclusion of the discussion there was a unanimous request that Singleton should speak at night, so that the ladies might attend. True, the Court House was full, and although the old patriot had spoken six times during the week, he delivered an address on our political situation that convinced and captivated every one that heard him. Niles is done for in Atlanta, and the 24th of November will demonstrate the fact, and it will be due, in a large measure, to the skimming our able Congressional standard-bearer gave him here on the 9th inst.

We look for Major Barksdale here on the 15th; expect to have a large crowd, and a good time, as is always the case when Barksdale gets after these nice, pure Republicans of Atlanta.

Yours truly,  
H. C.

This election is almost here. The wheels of time never pause. A few more days of hard work, dear friends, and we may lay aside spear and buckler and shield, and rest under the cool shade of the tree of Liberty!

The Ohio Election.

The Ohio election, no matter how it had gone, would have no bearing whatever upon our Mississippi election. It had no reference to the Southern question which both parties in the North recently settled. This question did not enter into the canvass. The issues were such as the people of Mississippi are in a condition to meddle with. The Republicans contended and made the people (among them a great many old Democrats) believe that they were for hard money, or a currency redeemable in gold and silver; and that the Democratic candidates were for inflation and soft money, not redeemable in coin. Tens of thousands of Democrats who were raised in the school of Jackson, Benton and Polk, lost their moorings on this issue, whether truly or falsely made we will not undertake to decide, and either staid away from the polls, or drifted under the flag which carried the inscription of Hard Money.

Besides, the Radicals raised a hallabaloo about what they falsely pretended was a scheme of the Catholics to divide and control the school fund, and thus they excited sectarian prejudice and enlisted it in their behalf.

Both parties pronounced for non-interference and a sacred maintenance of the doctrine of self-government by the national authority, to the South.

Coupled with all this, is the fact that Gov. Allen was elected two years ago by a minority vote. In 1873 he received 214,654, against 213,837 for Noyes, Republican—10,277 voting for the Temperance candidate, and 10,129 for Collins, the so-called people's candidate. In the same election, the Republican candidate for the other State offices, with the exception of the Attorney-General, were chosen.

Ohio, for the past twelve years, until 1875, with a single exception, has been giving average Republican majorities of from twenty-five to seventy-five thousand. In the late election the Dutch took Holland, that was all. The result don't amount to a puff of wind so far as our Mississippi election is concerned. The Radical office-holders may burn as much powder as they please over Ohio, but the Democrats and Conservatives of Mississippi have got them on the hip, and intend to hold them there. Boys! do you hear that?

The Ohio Election—The Issues.

It now turns out, after all the bluster and boasting, that the Hayes majority in Ohio was merely nominal. A regular correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, which contributed not a little to the support of the Republican ticket, confirms our statement that the "bloody shirt" cut no figure in the election, and that the Radical leaders avoided it as a weapon which would have done them more harm than benefit. The Tribune correspondent of the election wrote:

"It ought to be understood by those who are watching the struggle from the outside that a Republican victory here cannot be construed as a triumph of 'Grantism.' No attempt has been made to defend the National Administration in the canvass, and the efforts of the Democratic leaders to draw the Republicans to that ground have been uniformly unsuccessful. No matter how much Democratic orators and organs talked about Grant's short-comings, they could get no reply from their antagonists, who kept up their blows unrelentingly on the one issue of inflation. Mr. Morton's feeble attempt to 'wave the bloody shirt,' early in the canvass, threatened to make a diversion, and if the Republican leaders had not been wiser than the dangerous ally whom they had summoned from Indiana, the fight would have been shifted to the very ground where the Democrats wanted it. The wavering lines were speedily reformed, however, and the contestants who went off after Mr. Morton were recalled to the column directed against the chosen point of attack.

"The school question has played some part in the canvass, but always in subordination to the currency issue. Of late, it has been almost lost sight of. There was a good deal of humbug in it, and yet it had a basis of reality."

A Fair Warning.

The Pilot gives notice that a negro standing army is to be a permanent part of the machinery for keeping the Radical party in power in this State. The intention is expressed in the following extract. The method is illegal and despotic. It is the instrumentality of despotism. The question is to be tried, whether the liberty-loving people of the State will submit to be thus governed or not. It is an extra-constitutional expedient, and the question whether this rule shall be established in our State had better be settled now than at any other time.

"Warn the Committee."

We can assure the people of this section that the colored militia will not do harm to any law-abiding citizen; but as certain as the sun shines in the heavens to-day, the militia, both white and colored, will be actively employed, if it shall become necessary, to protect the lives and liberties of the people. Nay, more, if it shall become necessary, the militia, white and colored, will become permanent fixtures of the country, and will be marched and counter-marched to and from any point at which their services may be required.

A Fixed Fact.

Any Radical negro who persecutes or abuses any of his own race, merely for joining the Democrats, will find himself in trouble. There is no mistake about that. All men must be free to vote according to their own wishes.

THE tax collector's harvest-time has commenced; but it is a better time for the taxpayer. It is saddened by the knowledge that his hard earnings are appropriated by the swarms of blood-suckers that infest the State.

On a Cold Trail.

The Radical printing organs are on a cold trail. They are croaking over the alleged occasional defections of Democratic and Whig officials under the old Regime of citizenship rules in Mississippi—all of them moulding with age, and some of them occurring nearly fifty years ago. We wonder if they expect by that argument to keep the darkies out of the Democratic clubs; or to persuade the white citizens that it is wiser for them to endure the present wholesale plunder by the Radical party of two millions of dollars a year, than to risk an occasional defalcation of a few thousands by an exceptional faithless agent under their own rule of intelligence and economy. The Radicals have stolen in a year's rule in the single county of Warren, or Yazoo, or Hinds, or Copiah, more than all the defalcations put together under citizens' rule, from the first organization of the State government down to the time the carpet-baggers were put in authority by the bayonet.

BRAYADO.

Gov. Ames marched his negro militia, full armed and equipped, to Edwards through Clinton and back again, without molestation, and with a great flourish of drums and fife—and the people for whom the insult was intended refrained from any hostile demonstration whatever, thus giving the lie to the charge that they were seeking to disturb the peace. Nevertheless, the Pilot, the official organ, taunts them in this style. Makes a note! Comment is unnecessary:

A Lost Slave.

In the days of African slavery, when a master lost a valuable slave by disease, he was quite regretful, because of his pecuniary loss, and because of his real affection for his servant. This regret, however, is not comparable to the intense grief exhibited by your carpet-bag politician, when the finds one of his colored party slaves severing party allegiance and joining the Democrats. Verily, this second slavery of the negro was more degrading than his first servitude.

Mixed Schools.

The Radical School Board in New Orleans might learn a useful lesson from the action of the School Board at Dubuque, Iowa, which voted down a petition for the admission of colored children to the ward schools, on the ground that they are already provided with a good teacher and everything they need, and it was thought to be for the best interests of the colored children themselves not to mix them with the white children. The report was made by a Republican, was adopted on motion of a Republican, a majority of the Republicans in the board voted in its favor.

The Radical leaders have not progressed so far as demand mixed schools in this State. But they have elected a negro Superintendent of Public Instruction, and their recent repudiation of McKee in this District for Hill, (negro) on the color line, is significant of further demands should they succeed in the pending election.

Like Cattle in the Market.

The Radical leaders have regarded the colored voters as nothing more than chattels, and beasts of burden. They have rode on their backs into office, voted them as machines, and claimed the right to sell their votes when it least suited them. In Prentiss county there are about three hundred voters of this class. The following well authenticated statement will show that a prominent Radical leader has offered them for sale in that county:

BOONEVILLE, MISS., Oct. 7, 1875.  
Gen. J. Z. George, Okla State Ex. Com.  
DEAR SIR—Mr. L. L. Brown, a member of the Republican State Ex. Com. for several years, and leading Republican in this county, has been offering to sell the 300 negro votes in this county. I enclose you a sworn statement of Mr. Jno. C. Hodges, one of the candidates for Sheriff. He can be endorsed by our County Ex. Com., of which Mr. Surratt is Chairman, and by many good men in the county. He was raised in old Tishomingo, from which our county was taken. I have no doubt the same thing is done in other portions of the State.

I am, very truly,  
J. B. E. THE STATE OF MISS., SEPT. 2, PRENTISS COUNTY, 1875.

Personally appeared before me, J. W. Smith, Clerk of the Circuit Court for said county, John C. Hodges, who makes oath in due form of law and says that the following statement is true: I am a candidate for Sheriff of this county, came to me and said the Republican vote of the county was better organized and more under his control than it had ever been; that he could give 300 votes to any candidate for Sheriff that he desired to; that he intended to cast them for some candidate, and that he must be paid for it; not a promise to pay, "but must actually get the pay," he said, "you know what I mean by that," said he must be paid the 300 votes in one night, and he must be individually benefited by it. JOHN C. HODGES.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 7th day of October, 1875.

We are glad to see that this young man, (W. H. Mannery), has sense and self-pride enough to go with the white people, his only true friends.—Brandon Argus.

Not with his "white friends" only but good men of both races, who desire to promote the best interests of the country. His motive was not to go "with friends," but for his country.

Colored Democratic Club.

Elsewhere we publish the proceedings of the colored Democratic-Conservative Club of Tupelo, Lee county. A prominent member of the club, Mr. C. T. Kimbro, in forwarding the proceedings, writes:

"The colored people of Lee county are being thoroughly aroused. They are determined not to longer support the present corrupt administration, but with one combined effort with the good white citizens of the State, redeem it from the hands of the carpet-bagger and scalawag."

Floundering.

Break the backbone of a viper, and the reptile is done for, although he will wriggle and flounder for a time. The backbone of the Radical party is broken now; and we are malicious enough to witness the death struggles of the monster with feelings of placid enjoyment.

Letter from an Old Citizen.

THREE MILES FROM EDWARDS, }  
Oct. 11, 1875.

Editors of The Clarion:

I wish to advise you of the state of things in this neighborhood. Since Charles Caldwell's successful trip with his militia to Edwards on last Saturday, the negroes in this community are thoroughly demoralized, and very many have abandoned their crops and gone to Jackson, and say they do not intend to gather the crops, nor care whether they are gathered or not. And we have hard work to get the best of them to do any work. Unless something can be done, the planting interest of this part of the county is entirely ruined. Cannot the Governor be persuaded to keep the militia at Jackson or disband them? I feel sure in saying, unless something is done soon, there will be very soon. There are mischievous persons going amongst the colored people and telling them that the white people mean to kill them—men, women and children. Intense excitement exists among the negroes.

Yours,  
H. B. COKER,  
An Old Citizen.

[Since the foregoing was written, the agreement before mentioned between the Governor and citizens has been entered into; and we trust that it will have the effect of remedying the evil mentioned by our correspondent.—EDITORS.]

THE Ohio election will have one good effect. It will teach the Democracy the necessity of settling the currency question upon a basis which will unite the whole party. The New York Democracy will carry the day on a Hard Money platform in November. They swept California on that issue; and came within a scratch of capturing Maine, the stronghold of Radicalism, in August.

We can almost hear the shrieks of the wounded and dying, the roar of artillery, the rattle of musketry, and "all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war."—Pilot.

You may be able to hear all of those things the next time Ames' illegal negro militia invades a peaceable community. We can't say positively, but we have an impression that the next tramp they take will afford them more seriously amusement than merely cheering as they march along the road.

Mississippi at the Centennial.

Director-General Goshorn has advised the State Board for Mississippi that several of the States have secured space in the Park, for the erection of buildings for State headquarters, and inquires if it is the intention of Mississippi to erect such a building. It is certainly very desirable that Mississippians who may attend the Centennial shall have the benefit of a central place at which to register, meet and consult, and we hope that the State Board will be able to provide a suitable Mississippi Headquarters at the Centennial. Our State, we have no doubt, will make a creditable display of its resources and industries.

The Clarion.

We have to thank our friend, the Old Youth of the Forrest Register, for the following enthusiastic reference to our paper:

"THE CLARION, in its daily and weekly has obtained most vigorously, and all the latest and most improved explosives and loads its Gatlin Gun therewith and Lord! Lord! When she fires how the Rads fall. Her Clarion voice is as clear as the music of the spheres, and convincing as holy writ. Everybody and their families ought to read THE CLARION."

On a Cold Trail.

The negro Secretary of State and candidate for Congress the fifth, Jim Fisk, was in Enterprise yesterday, where he had an appointment to make a speech. We are informed that about 25 negroes and some whites and a few other scallawags, less than a half dozen in all, constituted his audience.

"Or does any unlawful act to secure an opportunity to vote for himself, or any other person."—U. S. laws as it appeared in the Times.

Get off the ticket or get out of the office, and yet nobody is arrested.

The patience of our people is exciting wonder in other States. The Cumberland, Illinois, Democrat says:

"We cannot see how any honest man, let him be Southern or Northern born, can uphold the infamous laynet government of this carpet-bag tier, whom, not the tax-payers and brains of the State placed at the head of the Government of Mississippi, but the ignorant and vicious elements of society,—negroes and Northern thieving carpet-baggers."

CAPE C. H. CAMPBELL, of Kosciusko, one of the leading Democrats in this section, is making himself useful to his party by organizing Democratic clubs in various parts of his county, and doing some other things as are required of him in the premises by his party friends.

That is well.—Yazoo Herald.

THE CANVASS.

What the Papers Say.

Yazoo Democrat.]  
The colored people have flocked into town this week to register. The greater portion of the time they were ten feet deep around the polls, and as fast as one would register, two would take his place. Just to think that such a thing should happen in such a war-like county! Send for troops!

Holly Springs Reporter.]  
Already the Republican leaders in this county are looking hopelessly despondent. Already scores of colored men are leaving their old Republican clubs and joining those of the Conservative party. We started in to win, and we must succeed.

Newcom Democrat.]

We learn that in Beat No. 2, the Rads are so disheartened they registered no voters, while forty-two new Democratic voters were added to the list. The Beat should be declared No. 1.

Meridian Mercury.]

White men of Mississippi, Lauderdale county, this day you have it in your power to carry this election, if you will, of one accord, use the patronage and power you control boldly and unselfishly to that end.

Corinth Democrat.]  
We have got the Rads badly beaten, beyond all doubt. If the election were to take place to-morrow, their vote would be beaten by at least five hundred majority. Let us keep them beat. They are eels and snakes, but we can hold them where we have got them with but little trouble, if we will only do our duty.

Brandon Republican.]  
The victory in Rankin is already an assured fact, but our friends must be watchful, remembering always that vigilance is the price of liberty.

Yazoo County.

YAZOO COUNTY, Oct. 12th, 1875.  
EDITORS CLARION—Knowing your desire to have information of the prospects of the Democratic-Conservative party in all parts of our State, I presume a few items from Yazoo would not be amiss. You are doubtless aware that we have been organizing for some weeks past; that we have a strong ticket in the field, and are determined if work and unity of action will win, to carry this county for the Democracy. Colored clubs are being organized every few days, and many of the strongest Radicals among the colored people have openly avowed their intention to vote the Democratic-Conservative ticket, let come what will.

Yours respectfully,  
C. J. DEBUSCH.

Grand Rally at Brookhaven.

Special to Vicksburg Monitor.]  
BROOKHAVEN, MISS., Oct. 13, 1875.

A grand Democratic barbecue was given at Brookhaven, Mississippi, on the 12th inst. About one hundred negroes joined in the procession to-night. Col. Ben King made a speech here to-day, and exhorted the Radicals most severely. About three thousand people took part in the procession. The District is alive to its duty, and Roderick Seal will be our next Congressman.

LEFT FIELD.

The Candidates for Senators for the Counties of Lowndes, Oktibbeha and Calhoun.

Columbus Independent.]  
In the names of Hon. Wm. H. Sims, of Columbus, and Fred. Barry, Esq., of West Point, the Democrats and Conservatives of Calhoun selected two gallant men to represent them for the State Senate in the coming year. Great enthusiasm prevails. About one hundred negroes joined in the procession to-night. Col. Ben King made a speech here to-day, and exhorted the Radicals most severely. About three thousand people took part in the procession. The District is alive to its duty, and Roderick Seal will be our next Congressman.

LEE COUNTY.

Pursuant to a notice previously given the Guntown Democratic-Conservative Club met in Guntown, October 11th, 1875.

The meeting was called to order by A. H. Dabbs, temporary chairman.

On motion, proceeded to a permanent organization, which resulted in the election of J. A. Thompson, Chairman; J. W. Houston, 1st Vice-President; Joseph Leggan, 2nd Vice-President; W. C. Hinds, Secretary.

On motion, the Chair appointed F. G. Boggan, A. H. Dabbs, E. T. Hankins, T. C. Kelly, J. F. Booth, Joseph Leggan and Henry Johnson, a committee to canvass in the interest of the Club.

On motion, it was ordered that each member wear a blue rosette on the left lapel of his coat.

On motion, the Chair appointed E. W. Blakely, a committee to arrange for a grand torch-light procession at this place, on Saturday, 23d inst., and to invite speakers for the occasion.

On motion, the Chair appointed J. F. Booth, J. L. Finley, and J. C. Kelly, a committee to draft a suitable preamble and resolutions, setting forth the objects and aims of the organization.

After some appropriate addresses by T. C. Kelly, J. F. Booth and others, the meeting adjourned to meet again on Saturday evening, Oct. 16, 1875.

J. A. THOMPSON, Chmn.

W. C. HINDS, Secretary.

EDITORS CLARION: I herewith send you a copy of the proceedings of our Club meeting at this place, hoping that you will give them a place in your valuable paper. Lee county is becoming enthusiastic, and we expect to carry the county by an increased majority. A great many of the colored voters are being convinced of their errors heretofore, and they will vote with us now for an honest government.

Yours, truly,  
W. C. HINDS, Secy.

The Colored Democratic-Conservative Club of Lee County.

TUPELO, MISS., }  
Oct. 9th, 1875.

The colored voters of the vicinity of Tupelo, Lee county, met at the court-house, in Tupelo, on Saturday, Oct. 9th, 1875, for the purpose of organizing a colored Democratic and Conservative Club.

The meeting was organized by the selection of Jacob Cummings, col., temporary chairman, and C. T. Kimbro, Secretary. A. L. White, col. Democrat, and George Williams, col. Republican, addressed the meeting, after which J. M. Allen, addressed the meeting.

Forty colored voters having enrolled their names, they proceeded to the permanent organization of the Club, by the selection of the following officers:

Jacob Cummings, President; Nathan Freeman, 1st Vice-President; Jeff Hamilton, 2nd Vice-President; C. T. Kimbro, Secretary; Jessie James, Treasurer.

After the organization stirring, sensible and patriotic speeches were made by Jacob Cummings and Jeff Hamilton, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

1st. Resolved, That the name of this club shall be the Colored Central Democratic-Conservative Club of Lee county.

2nd. Resolved, That we co-operate with the white Central Democratic-Conservative Club of Lee county, and that we adopt the by-laws and resolutions of that club; and plant ourselves squarely upon the broad and liberal platform of the Democratic-Conservative party and pledge ourselves to vote and act with it so long as it shows a disposition to give us justice in civil